

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials—Advertisements—Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

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Our Way

The Tribune congratulates the patrolmen and firemen of New York. Not only have they won their fight for a substantial increase in pay but they have set a fine example. They conducted a fair, open campaign, basing their case upon common equity and making no use of threat or sensationalism of any kind.

While the increase which the Finance and Budget Committee yesterday approved for these servants of the public is not all they had asked for, it is still the largest that has been granted to either police or fire men in the history of the departments. It will ease the pressing burdens under which the men are now struggling.

The Board of Estimate is to be commended for the promptness with which its chief committee acted once the question had passed the phase of discussion and was presented in concrete, actionable form.

The Ferment in the Middle East

The possibility of an American mandate in the Near or Middle East, as recommended by the report submitted at Paris by Messrs. Crane and King, gives this country an unexpected interest in one of the most disquieting problems in the world. That is the question of a world-wide Moslem upheaval. It is made acute by the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, now under way, and the destruction of the Ottoman caliphate.

It should be explained that caliphate means the temporal overlordship of the Mahometan world. Literally the word "caliph" denotes "lieutenant of the Prophet Mahomet." The office of the caliph is the protection of Moslem interests against infidel aggression. Originally inherent in the immediate family of the Prophet, the caliphate in the course of centuries passed on to the Abbasid rulers of Baghdad, on whose fall it was revived, more or less nominally, by the Egyptian branch of that great Arab dynasty. Finally, in the sixteenth century, the Ottoman Sultan Selim assumed, on the conquest of Egypt, the title and office and made it hereditary in the House of Osman. It was borne ever since by the Turkish Padiashah at Constantinople.

Whether or not the Ottoman sovereign, who claims no descent from the Prophet, is legally entitled to the caliphate is an academic question. The fact that his authority was never recognized by the Persian Mahometans, who occupy within Islam a position not dissimilar to that of the Arabs of Morocco, is of secondary importance. It is, however, a matter of the gravest concern that by the fall of the Turkish Empire the balance of Islam is radically affected. It may be that the loss of even a semblance of temporal power, which is supposed to be an indispensable attribute of the caliph as the supreme guardian of Moslem interests, will bring about a transference of Moslem allegiance to some other Mahometan sovereign. From this point of view the creation of the Arab Kingdom of Hedjaz under British auspices, and in the historic, geographic and sentimental centre of the Moslem world, may have been a master stroke of statesmanship. It also may be, however, that the millions of Mahometan subjects of Britain and France—in India alone their number is over 60,000,000—will continue to vest their loyalty in the person of the Ottoman caliph, whose humiliation they will never forgive.

The stand taken by some of the most prominent Moslem leaders of India against the dismemberment of Turkey warned the British government of the necessity for the utmost caution. On the other hand the British champions of the Christian subject races of Turkey point out rightly that the liberation of the victims of Ottoman despotism cannot be made dependent on the sentiments of Indian Mahometans.

There is, moreover, the additional danger that the destruction of the central temporal authority at Constantinople—such as it was—will induce the Moslem peoples of the Near and Middle East to look out for themselves with concentrated energy—in other words, that a nationalism on the European pattern will evolve in lands where hitherto it was unknown. The attitude of the Caucasian Mahometans after the Russian revolution, as well as recent developments in Syria and Persia, seem to point in this direction.

Behind all these uncertainties and

conjectures looms the sinister shadow of "Jehadi Ekber"—the Great Holy War against the Christians in which every believer in the Koran must participate under forfeit of his soul's salvation. The failure of the call issued by the Sultan in 1914 is one of the unsolved mysteries of contemporary history. It does not mean, however, that the possibility of a universal rising against Christendom has passed. Rather, in the view of some authorities, the danger is acuter than ever, owing to the intensified racial and religious hatred which is the heritage of the war in Asia as well as in Europe. The activities of certain Turkish leaders such as Enver Pasha, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Reuf Bey and others in Asia Minor, the Caucasus and Kurdistan—as reported with undisguised satisfaction in the German press—accentuate the gravity of the situation.

Americanization

The Americanization problem is wide enough, the necessity instant enough, to make every agency welcome. One who has in mind its fundamental basis in illiteracy, in alien tongues and in alien communities and who knows the need of a far-reaching programme of education may say it cannot be reached by casual gatherings like the municipal forums organized by the Mayor's Committee for Reconstruction and Relief. And yet such gatherings have their value. To assemble aliens to witness "movies" of Abraham Lincoln's life and hear conventional speeches upon the ideals of America is at least to break a surface that really needs a deep ploughing and a careful planting, with every factor of environment prepared to favor a healthy growth. The main problem is as wide as America and as deep as national characteristics perpetuated through a score of daily alien influences.

Our education is the first element to be revised. The training of the American child in the faith of his country must commence in the grammar school and be continued as a vital part of his daily teaching. There are vast services that the "movies" can render, that the popular magazines can render. Above all, the alien community must be broken up in so far as it consists of a group of one nationality clinging to its original language and faith. The question of language is fundamental. No pressure, social, industrial, legal, can be omitted that tends to make the language of the Constitution the language of every sojourner within our borders.

As Roosevelt Lived

There was an amazing gift in Colonel Roosevelt for saying and doing large and extraordinary things in a fashion that carried a simple, poignant moral to the least of men. No life could have been less like the ordinary, humdrum existence than his; yet almost everything that he displayed, from his love of outdoors to his devotion to his family, set a rich and suggestive example to the average American citizen.

So his words in the current Scribner's, upon the risks of assassination, have a hint for every one. He was writing to Sir George Otto Trevelyan, an old and warm friend, in response to a letter of sympathy brought out by the shooting of the Colonel at Milwaukee in 1912. The apparent fearlessness of Colonel Roosevelt toward such risks was a matter of common observation. In this letter he made it plain that the fearlessness was real, not an attitude assumed consciously and based upon a realization that it was his duty to act courageously, but a disregard born of a far deeper psychological factor:

"I must say I have never understood public men who get nervous about assassination. For the last eleven years I have, of course, thoroughly understood that I might at any time be shot, and probably would be shot some time. I think I have come to understand it well. But what I cannot understand is any serious minded public man not being so absorbed in the great and vital questions with which he has to deal as to exclude thoughts of assassination. I do not think this is a question of courage at all. I think it is a question of the major interest driving out the minor interest. . . .

"As I say, it is not a question of courage; it is a question of perspective, of proper proportion."

Therein lies a very excellent lesson for inconspicuous mortals far beneath all danger of assassination. Absorption in life, in what one is doing, is a sovereign remedy for so many ills of mind and body that it can be prescribed for almost any condition. It does not contradict personal ambition or demand any noteworthy spirit of altruism. Rather is it merely a healthy functioning of the human soul and body as they were intended to function. "Take no thought for the morrow" contains a hint of the philosophy in mind. The Colonel's immortal motto, "Spend and be spent," holds its full significance.

Perspective is the mental consequence, as the letter quoted makes clear. He who is doing vigorously and eagerly has scant chance to become morbid or introspective or worried about assassins, either human assassins such as beset great men with daggers or guns or those far more dangerous assassins that surround us all and which our doctors have labelled germs.

There is a slender volume, published anonymously, called "The Business of Living," which seeks to make of this point of view a religion and a faith. To cease giving heed of the morrow is put forward as a solution of all our economic injustice and unrest. Perhaps this theory is true; but it seems of little practical value, for human beings cannot thus swiftly be transformed from savers and hoarders into devotees of faith and altruism. The Roosevelt philosophy probably carries the theory as far as human nature can take it. It

does not seek to transform human nature by a new faith so much as by a new practice, which is a fundamental difference. It takes the perfectly natural instinct of human nature to be active, to do things, to live, and builds out of it such a zest for living that the ego and the morrow and the other creatures of self retire into a perspective. That is essentially a life of faith, to be sure; but it is an unconscious faith born of normal living rather than a dogma consciously assumed by the spirit. It is typically American, which is to say that it works, whatever its justification in theory or tradition. It is also typical of the Roosevelt life, which was a thing of magnificent being, with the philosopher always left struggling breathlessly far to the rear.

Mr. McCumber's Position

Misunderstanding has arisen as to Senator McCumber's attitude toward Reservation Two and the principle embodied in it. Some of this is due to language used by the Senator in his speech of September 15, in which he criticized the committee's reservation and offered a substitute for it. The Senator said of the reservation: "It is an amendment pure and simple, and an amendment to the most important article in the league of nations." He also said: "Its purpose is to take the United States as a power for the peace of the world out of the league entirely."

How it would do these things Mr. McCumber failed to explain. His idea seemed to be that the wording of the committee reservation was too harsh and too unsympathetic to the high purposes of the league—that it indicated a disposition on the part of Congress to antagonize the council rather than to cooperate with it. Yet the North Dakota Senator himself accepts the basic principle of the committee's reservation—that no recommendation of the council requiring the use of armed force or the application of an economic boycott can be binding on this country except with the assent of Congress.

The committee's reservation reads:

"That the United States declines to assume, under the provisions of Article X or under any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations, members of the league or not, or to employ the military and naval forces of the United States in such controversies, or to adopt economic measures for the protection of any other country, whether a member of the league or not, against external aggression or for the purpose of coercing any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the internal conflicts or other controversies which arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXIV, Part I, of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States."

Mr. McCumber's substitute reservation reads:

"That the suggestions of the council of the league of nations as to the means of carrying the obligations of Article X into effect are only advisory, and that any undertaking under the provisions of Article X, the execution of which may require the use of American military or naval forces or economic measures, can under the Constitution be carried out only by the action of the Congress, and that the failure of the Congress to adopt the suggestions of the council of the league or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures shall not constitute a violation of the treaty."

The McCumber reservation takes no notice of the question of mandates. But apart from that omission it is as plain a denial of legal or moral obligation to accept a council recommendation which doesn't meet with the approval of Congress as the committee's reservation is.

The purpose of both reservations is to dispose of the theory that the council's decisions apply automatically or create a moral obligation which the government of every member state must respect. In a colloquy with Mr. McCumber at the White House conference of August 19 last President Wilson conceded that only a moral obligation rested on Congress to honor a recommendation of the council. And he also admitted that it was proper for the Senate to define that obligation concurrently with the ratification of the treaty.

There are twenty-nine different building projects covered by the United Building Fund drive of the Federated Jewish Institutions. The \$10,000,000 sought will cover construction and reconstruction of buildings long delayed by the war and now urgently needed. In this second week of the campaign it should be every New Yorker's pleasure to contribute his mite or million to these overdue extensions, so desperately demanded by the poor and sick and aged and orphaned of the city.

Aspersions

The Bolsheviks use Karl Marx for theory, German marks for practice and easy marks for victims. I could not help thinking as I watched Miss Gray, what a wonderful sight it would be to see her and "Laddie" Sanford dance together. — Dolly Madison, in the Evening Mail.

The chase for compactness has reached Hartford, whose Times advertises for sale "a collapsible baby's stork."

On the banks of the Allegheny they are having riparian riots.

Today is Rosh Hashonah, the Jewish New Year's Day, of the year 5680.

About time to have the earth re-treated.

F. P. A.

The Conning Tower

VALUES

It was by the sea. And there were moonlight and stars. The music floated faintly to them from the terrace above. Through the perfumed air. Heavy with the scent of late roses; It was a waltz languidly sensuous, mysterious; And as they sat there at the little table In the garden, The flickering table light And her big droopy hat Made shadowy purple pools of her eyes— Her bare shoulders pale ivory in the half-light, Bewitching, maddening. The ancient lures Playing havoc with his thoughts, Suddenly he spoke: "Gee, they gotta nerve soakin' seventy-fi' cents For a lemonade, and they ain't got no show."

Any semi-pro psychoanalyst can spear the significance of the President's frequent iteration of "heart." There was, it will be recalled, the brittle "heart of the world." In Salt Lake City Mr. Wilson said that reservations would cut the heart out of the covenant; and in Ogden he said: "The theme that I have most at heart needs a lot of sea room to turn in; . . . but I find that the thing is very near the heart of the people."

Mr. James K. Shields, New Jersey superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, put a ten-spin on his reverse service of a commitment. In a circular he refers to "William N. Runtz, now Governor, but long a public servant of spotless record."

But Whar Her Name, or What Her Name? [From the Chelsea (Mass.) Evening Record]

I am trying to locate a lady about forty-five years of age, pretty, I met her at the North Station, Boston, three days ago. We exchanged addresses. I lost her. Anyone locating her will please send her address to William Hanlon, New Fountain Inn, Marblehead, Mass., and they will receive \$5.

Professor David Todd of Amherst is to attempt this autumn to communicate with Mars, and if it is all the same to him we should like him to find out whether there is a good 6-room apartment up there (or is it over there?) and whether the Martians know of a young woman who, in addition to the ability to cook, is willing to trade that ability for a pleasant—as homes go—home and an enormous monthly wage.

"To Hunt Profiters in Shoes and Hats," headlines the Sun. And lucky to have the hats!

Song: "That's What I Am to You." In certain erstwhile Golden Days When I courted with a fluff, I used to tell my friends, "It pays To hand 'em mine, they like the stuff." But now that I have settled down, I strain the like each night for May; And smile to replace her little frown As I to her sing this here lay:

What Van is to Cortlandt and also to Schenck, That's what I am to you, You're sweeter than Domino out in large sizes, Such hair, such a nose, and them heavenly eyes! I realize now, since I've tasted your kisses That I know believe me, I know what bliss is, What Van is to Cortlandt and also to Schenck, That's what I am to you.

"It just occurred to me," it has just occurred to J. J. D. to inform part of the world, "that I am a champion, for my trunk in the attic contains forty-two unframed banquet photographs on which my face appears." As the fellow in the story said, we'll say it's a record.

HEADLINESE

Cheers Flout League Flayed Senate Rules: Mistress Mary quite contrary, How do your headlines grow? With bust and bed and sex and wed, And flouts and flays all in a row. CHARLIE

An old newspaper man Ed Batchelor of Detroit, in round numbers has gone into the advertising profession. "I talk now of 'punching copy,'" he says, "and use the verb 'to sell.' I am making such good progress that I never speak of meeting any one now, but hold 'conferences!'"

The Complete Letter Writer [Written and signed by a big Broadway department store]

Dear Sir: Merchandise bought by you and promised for delivery by to say that we would not send you kind indifference for a few days as to delivery of same on account of crowded conditions of our delivery.

Trusting this will not inconvenience you and awaiting the continuance of your valued patronage, beg to remain

At the surety company offices an official said: "The less publicity given such cases the better it is for every one. Weak-willed boys read in the papers of how large sums of money and bonds are stolen and the methods employed, and they are tempted to do the same thing. That's why the number of such occurrences has mounted steadily." — The Tribune.

Steamer Lake Conway May Have Went Down.—Chattanooga Times headline.

I could not help thinking as I watched Miss Gray, what a wonderful sight it would be to see her and "Laddie" Sanford dance together. — Dolly Madison, in the Evening Mail.

Again the Lardnerian influence.

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Red Labor

With Special Light on James J. Bagley

THE fight against Bolshevism inside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, which has long been kept under cover, came suddenly to the surface in New York when President George L. Berry of the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union came here and outlawed Franklin Union No. 23, which was striking against the orders of the International. Franklin Union is under the presidency and domination of James J. Bagley, pacifist, war obstructionist and red radical. Who and what he is was told by James P. Holland, president of the State Federation of Labor, before the Lusk committee. The article quoted below is from "The American Labor World," the official organ of the American Federation of Labor. It does not give the name, but the man referred to is Bagley.

JAMES P. HOLLAND, president of the State Federation of Labor, testified July 17 before the Lusk Legislative Committee in City Hall. In spite of the fact that he had told the committee that the radicals had succeeded in capturing some of the organizations in the Federation and were making much headway on others, he declared they never would get control. This was because the Socialist and Bolshevik leaders were "intellectuals" rather than workers.

Mr. Holland told the committee that ultra radicalism fed on notoriety and was increased by "some people who want to get notoriety in the public press." Some day there would be a labor party, but it would not be controlled by either the Socialists or the Bolsheviks.

Mr. Holland said there had been considerable violent talk lately at the meetings of the Central Federated Union in this city, and that a local officer of the International Pressmen's Union had openly advocated sabotage and the overthrow of the government. He gave the name of the individual referred to. It was James J. Bagley, president of the outlaws Franklin Union.

"Has he ever expressed himself as favoring the soviet form of government?" asked Archibald E. Stevenson, associate counsel, who conducted the examination.

"He would favor any form of government that would overthrow the United States government, and has openly stated so," was the reply.

"Has it been brought to your attention that any appreciable number of radical leaders have been advocating sabotage?"

"Yes; this man preached that on the floor of the Central Federated Union, not alone to break up the government but to smash up the printing presses. We were amazed that the United States government permitted him to get away with it. This can be found in the records of the Central Federated Union."

A little later Assistant District Attorney Rorke returned to the subject and Mr. Holland said:

"The same individual is the business agent of the pressmen of this country. They have a couple of friskmen as bad as the rest."

"Have you ever heard him advocate the overthrow of the government by force of arms?"

"Yes, printed right in the minutes that have been sent broadcast in this state."

"How long ago was the last time you heard him talk?"

"The last time was before the Legislature took a vote on the dry question. He said: 'If they take away our beer, we will take away the government.'"

Referring to the question of sabotage as advocated in discussions at the Central Federated Union, Mr. Stevenson asked Mr. Hol-

land whether he had ever heard any of the leaders in this institution, or their sympathizers, call for a seizure of the government by the working class.

"I have," he replied.

"Do they take particular pains to indicate that that should be done by the process of the vote?"

"No, they do not; they believe in the process of revolution. This has been preached on the floor of the central body more than once."

"And when they have spoken about revolution they have not taken pains to explain that this is to be a peaceful revolution?"

"No; they claim that wherever there is a revolution somebody loses blood and they believe the blood should come from the capitalist class, that being the term they use."

"And have you ever heard any one express determination to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat?"

"That has been preached and is being preached every day as far as some of the radical organizations are concerned. They not only preach a dictatorship of the labor movement; that the labor movement, as now being conducted by the American Federation of Labor and led by Samuel Gompers, was not being led in a proper way by him or any of his lieutenants who may be following or trying to follow in his footsteps."

"The method of the radicals has been to send agitators to industrial centres whenever a legitimate strike had been called, with the idea of preaching sedition and the overthrow of the government. Some of the regular unions have broken away from the American Federation at such times, but have seen the folly of their ways and have come back. I have advised to let the agitators in, listen to what they have to say and then tell them in no uncertain language where they sit."

Going over the history of the attempts of radical organizations to destroy organized labor, Mr. Holland referred to the downfall of the Knights of Labor in 1869 through machinations of the Socialists. Since then they have attempted to break into the American Federation whenever there was a strike except in the building trades, the longshoremen's organization and the teamsters. They have been somewhat successful in the garment trades, the furriers, among the hoot and shoe workers, the machinists and the hotel and restaurant employees.

About five years ago the split in the garment workers occurred in Cleveland and according to Mr. Holland, it was led by Jacob Finken, who is now a Municipal Court Justice in the Second District in New York City. He never had been a garment worker.

"They don't believe in the government," said Mr. Holland, referring to the Amalgamated Garment Workers. "They preach this today behind closed doors and some of them preach it in the open. There is not a place where they do not ridicule the government."

scorn and opprobrium upon the young man who did dare to act as the President announced he would? Mr. Bullitt's letter of resignation to the President last May is a magnificent document. How straight to the point his conclusion: "It is my conviction that if you had made your fight in the open, instead of behind closed doors, you would have carried with you the public opinion of the world, which was yours."

When the history of America's part in the war is fully known—if it is ever fully known—the self-sacrificing and arduous services of William C. Bullitt will be rightly appreciated. His carefully studied decisions in certain grave matters carried great weight; his suggestions of policy made at critical moments, his accurate knowledge of conditions, made him one of the most authoritative advisers during the nation's peril.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER, New York, Sept. 21, 1919.

French Need

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You published last Sunday two informing articles on the work of Americans in the devastated regions of France and on the persistent need of the inhabitants for help from the United States.

I received the other day a letter from a manufacturer of the Department of Aisne who was my sergeant during the war, a letter which might edify those who think that France does not need any more help from her more prosperous allies. May I not add it to the testimony already published by you?

"The Germans have broken systematically all the machines to carry them to Germany, and now, although the war is ended since November, 1918, we shall have to wait still another year before we can begin to work again, and we cannot do anything else. It is a desperate situation."

"Our neighborhood has been greatly devastated. Out of 125 communes of the District of St. Quentin, 90 are totally or partly demolished."

"America has done a lot for our region, especially among the poor. Now, if among your many acquaintances you hear of a little city which wishes to help one of our unfortunate little towns, think of me, think of Bohain."

I transmit this appeal to your readers, who have been among the most generous friends of France. They are surely not discouraged. They certainly know that the people of France, especially peasants and the workmen, feel for the United States the greatest and most sincere gratitude.

O. G.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1919.

What Senator Lewis Approved

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There has been sent to me from a number of sources an editorial from one of your late issues, entitled "The Jim Han Doctrine." In the usual genial spirit with which your paper ever treats me, there is reference made to a resolution which I am charged with having introduced following the armistice, preceding the meeting of the commissioners, which, it is claimed, had for its purpose "the approval of everything that Wilson would do and of every conclusion of his work of whatever nature."

I beg to assure you that no such resolution was ever prepared, was ever introduced by any one of whom I ever heard. Senator Brundage, of Connecticut, who is statesmanship and in spirit of the nobler gentility, would never permit himself to do an intended injustice to any one in a spirit of humor, due to the close intimacy we have borne each other for years, state that the resolution I introduced "approved everything Wilson did from the beginning of the world to the end thereof." From this there arose the idea that some resolution of such tenor had really been introduced by me.

The resolution presented by me, often referred to in the press, grew out of a general dispute as to what method President Wilson should adopt in entering upon negotiation, and whether Germany should be considered at all. Also as to what countries should be invited into the conference and in what manner. It was as to this the resolution was addressed. The resolution sought to approve what ever method the President adopted as to the manner of negotiation and to approve whatever conclusion or decision he would reach as to the system of the negotiation or device, but under no circumstances did it assume to approve the conclusion of the negotiation or to prejudice such in any form whatsoever. I recognized that such was for the joint conclusion of Congress and the American people.

I do not complain of anything in your excellent paper, as I have ever been grateful for the generous way in which I have been treated by papers in this country in the main, and certainly would be ungrateful if I disclosed any complaint or felt any grievance because I should be the subject of adverse criticism from time to time.

But as there has been so much publication touching this resolution, based upon a misapprehension, and which would leave the suggestion that I was unconscious of the constitutional prerogatives of the Senate and the people of America, I choose this occasion to disclose what the resolution really was.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1919.

Eye of the Storm

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After making due allowance for the general unrest throughout the country and throughout the world, which it is reasonable to expect, is an aftermath of the great war, it seems to me there still remains much to be explained in the severity and long continuance of the great number of strikes throughout the country.

Does it not seem possible, and I might say, plausible, that these disturbances are due in large measure to the state and continued efforts of some industrial or perhaps group of individuals who are seeking an ultimate benefit? It seems to me that no time in the history of the country has labor, in spite of the high cost of commodities, been so amply rewarded for its effort, and yet there is a constant increase of disturbance so constant as to at least strongly suggest that there is an individual or group of individuals strongly entrenched, well endowed with brains of an unusual quality and splendidly financed.

Is it "made in Germany," does it emanate from Bolshevik headquarters in Russia; is it of Prussian origin? That is the question. But if a reason exists, that it and we shall have the remedy. To locate it is a job big enough to attract the best newspaper man or industrial genius in the country. HENRY A. WALKER, Boston, Mass., Sept. 17, 1919.

Serbia Retorts

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Regarding the article written by Mr. Simonds and published in today's Tribune under the title of "Serbo-Rumanian Clash" in which Mr. Simonds predicts to Serbia the same destiny that befell Poland nearly a century and a half ago because Serbia has decided to faithfully carry out and obey in every particular decisions of the peace conference in Paris, permit me to express my doubt that Mr. Simonds is right in entirely putting the blame for it to the part acceptance by the peace conference of President Wilson's fourteen points, as it is an established fact that all those encroachments, intrusions and commotions which are occurring now nearly everywhere would never take place if the peace treaty with Germany was already ratified and if there were no agitators of a certain power, whose name Mr. Simonds himself mentions, and which is on every occasion instigating provocations in the Balkan states, the same as Austria-Hungary did before the present war.

The writer does not wish to speculate here whether Mr. Simonds's prophecies might prove true or not, and whether the United States and Great Britain would undertake to vindicate the decisions of the peace conference (as Mr. Simonds thinks it is very probable they would not), and my country befall the same destiny that befell Poland, for we Serbians are already accustomed to being betrayed by one or the other of our allies, and that would not constitute a very great surprise for us now if we were betrayed again this time, in spite of all this talk about democracy, league of nations, and such. Only I wanted to remind Mr. Simonds of one fact that it was Serbia, that first struck and won the battle of Cross against the Crescent; that it was Serbia that caused the death of another autocratic and imperialistic state, and that we Serbians firmly believe that justice and right must be at the end triumph, although they are sometimes a bit slow in asserting themselves.

D. M. PAVLOVICH, Secretary, Serbian National Defense League of America, Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1919.

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